BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

A REVIEW OF CITY TRADE

ENCOURAGING FEATURES IN THE RETAIL TRADE OF THE LAST SIX MONTHS-THE SUCCESS OF ENTER-PRISING MERCHANTS IN A DULL TIME-A BACK-WARD SPRING TRADE SUCCEEDED BY SOME PROSPERITY-PROSPECTS FOR SUMMER AND FALL

In summing up the results of the transactions of the past four or five months in several branche of city trade, there is found a wide variety of experience among different merchants. Almost all of the houses doing an exclusively wholesale trade in dry goods and lothing suffered an extensive falling off in their Spring trade, rauging, according to their own statements, from 10 to 40 per cent. The crippled condition of the South the financial uncertainties and ratiroad complications of the West, and the hesitation in large investments shown by dealers in all parts of the country, were looked upor as the main causes of the depression. In the trade of this city, and especially in retail transactions, there has not been so general and extensive a reduction, but a great many dealers give but gloomy reports of what they have been doing since the close of Winter. The wet d backward Spring is made to shoulder a great amount of blame for diminished sales; and the want of employ ment among the laboring classes, the disposition toward retirement among the wealthy, and the unavoidable conomy of the people of moderate means, are among the familiar reasons assigned to account for losse which the weather did not effect. But inquiries among nany of the best-known and most enterprising merchants of the city have shown that a vast amount of has been done by those who have had the saeacity, the energy, the liberal management, and the eadiness for ample outlay necessary to draw buyers in es. Few of the men who have been inspired to extra exertion by the discouragements of the season, and who have wisely increased their efforts to public attention by judicious and extensive advertising, have complaint to make of the financial results of the Spring and early Summer trade. And the who have spent the most say that they are best satisfied with the returns. One of the best known of them told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "So long as the people have any money in their pockets I'm bound to get my share of it;" and some of his competitors think that he has got much more than his share of it this year. Several large dealers report a considerable increase in the volume of sales over the corresponding aths of last year, and some assert that, even with the heavy reductions in prices, their receipts have been success very surprising, in the midst of the neral depression and the bitter lamentations of less ertunate rivals, to those who do not consider means by which this success was won. The character of the sales, which swelled the ccipts of these tradesmen to satisfactory amounts ich in different localities and in different cases me dealers say that they find a very poor market for stay of such prosperity as they have had. In the exaw grades of goods are so cramped for means that they furnish only a small proportion of the purchasers, while patrons have recovered from the economi thrill which came from the panic, and have been buying freely of the costly fabries in which their tastes Establishments which minister to the buxurieas and the elegant, like the Gerham Manufacturing Company and Messrs. Starr & Marcus, have been by no

A noteworthy and remarkable feature in the sales of several dry goods houses has been the great quantity of staple and medium goods sold to the middle and poorer asses, showing that neither the ability nor the them as many have supposed, and that the temptations ad of very full and varied stocks to choose from have been strong enough to lead to considerable outlay. An hown a tendency to fall away so suddenly and so o many customers are spending Summer leisure out of the city. The hesitating and tardy way in which the Spring trade began, and the gradual improvement of feeling and increase of transactions, put over into the ammer a part of the business which would otherwise ve been done earlier. The recent term of very hot reather gave impulse to the demand for Summer cloth tain dealers who had before been a little despondent. There are signs of promise for a midsummer busines and perhaps exceeding that of previous years. A good many country buyers are coming into the city. These generally shun the Broadway stores and go to Sixthe., to Eighth-ave., and to Grand-st. The absence at the watering-places of a large part of the usual patrons ondway establishments makes that thoroughfare less lively with buyers in comparison with the it was a few weeks ago; but certain uses are still doing a pretty brisk trade. In regard to the prospects for activity in the Fall, most of the mereag with animation. What has been done this year by leading houses in the dry goods trade, the clothing trade, and certain other branches of activity, the of which have shown foresight and enter prise enough to draw the largest share of public atten tion, may be understood from the following statements made to TRIBUNE reporters.

ACTIVITY IN THE DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS

The retail house of A. T. Stewart & Co. has spared no effort this season to increase its sales by judicious reductions of price and by giving the widest publicity to such action and spreading information concerning their stock and the terms at which it has been offered. The result has been satisfactory. In the last six months this firm has sent out 500,000 packages from its retail store-an increase of over 80,000 beyond the number sent out in any half year before. The returns have also been satisfactory, although the average of prices has been 25 per cent less than it was two years ago. Even the st expensive novelties, chosen by Mr. Stewart in his recent visit to Europe, have been eagerly taken. success of Stewart's Spring trade has been marvelous in view of the discouraging views coming from the panie. Even after the departure of so many of the fashionable patrons of the store there is plenty of life in the business and good promise of a better trade than usual in July and August, while the indications for activity in the Fall are claimed to be very encouraging. There has been no duliness for many weeks at either one of the establishments of Lord & Taylor, at 901 Broadway, at Grand-st. and Broadway, and at Grand and Chrysne-sts. The firm claims to have received ten per cent more from sales than last year, in spite of a reduction in prices that requires at least 25 percent more sales te make up this excess. This house has imported little this year and has sold off its importations quickly, and bought heavily at advantageous terms, of which its customers had the benefit. The firm attributes its success in the whole-sale trade to pushing certain hnes and enlarging some departments; in the retail trade, mainly to ample advertising. The character of the sales has thanged. Fow silks have been sold at over \$3 per yard, and there has been a great falling off in the demand for all the postliest goods. Collections in the wholesale business are now easy, caution having been observed concerning credits, and a healthter feeling is recognized in the general trade. There is increased readiness in the discounting of bills all over the country. For Sammer and Fall trade there is declared to be every reason for

In April, the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal-st, and No. 881 Broadway, stated that their retail trade was as good as last year, but in wholesale business there was little life. At their retail house, it is now re ported that the number of sales is up to last year. This is attributed to reductions of price and to extensive advertising. Their customers have shown a disposition to retrench, but new patrons have been gained. It is stated that retail business has been much more encouraging than the wholesale, and that the large houses which have used means to fill the public eye have done much better than the others. This house keeps on hand very little of the lower grades of goods. In the medium and higher grades, the reductions in rate have ranged from 10 to 25 per cent. Summer absence of patrons is expected to leave a quiet July and August, but lively anticipations are entertained of the Autumn demand.

E. Ridley & Son, at Nos. 309-3114 Grant-st., state that the volume of their retail trade has very largely increased over that of 1873. In the extremely dull Autunn of 1873 they did over 55 per cent more business than in the Fall of 1872, estimating the shrinkage of values at the moderate rate of 30 per cent. During the Spring and Summer of this year the shrinkage has been very great in some lines, in ribbons reaching 50 per ut, but the extent of sales has been so increased that the returns are satisfactory. The firm has a very large

safest limits. The remarkable expansion this year in this house is attributed to extensive announcements addressed to the public, with scrupulous care that the promise does not exceed the fulfillment.

The very large stock of fancy goods held by Wm. Kinzey at Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, has been drawn upon by even larger sales than last year, the increase averaging 20 per cent, Mr. Kinzey states, and in some months rising as high as 25 per cent. There has been a modifiseasons, the costlicst goods receiving much less attention than the middle grades. In no department has the change been more marked than in gloves. Not long ago ladies would not be satisfied with anything but the finest; now they almost always ask for cheap gloves. In the increase of business in this house the expansion has been general, every department showing an extension of activity gratifying even in face of the diminished prices. The Summer trade is well kept up, and is not expected to fall off seriously till the last part of this

James McCreery & Co., at Eleventh-st, and Broadway. report that their retail trade from February 1 to July 1 has compared well with that of last year. The return have been reasonable, and the house has been able to buy goods so much lower than in other years that a tolerable margin of profit is left in the reduced prices. The goods of highest price have been lightly sought in comparison with medium and low grades, in which the activity has been so marked as to make up for duliness in the choicest classes of goods. The transient business of this house is much greater than in former years, which is attributable to considerable advertising.

R. H. Maey & Co., Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-ave., claim larger increase of sales over last year than the sales of the Spring and Summer of 1873 exceeded those of 1872. No new departments have been added, and the addition is ascribed to the push put into the business and to the efforts to make it still more widely known. Staple goods have sold in great quantities, but for the finest imported articles there have been few calls. The house does less in millinery and more in house-furnishing goods than before, and fatends to enlarge the latter department three-fold for the expected activity of Autumn sales.

Richard Meares, at Nos. 307 and 309 Sixth-ave., claims that his business for May and June ran beyond that of last year by 20 per cent, and that this increase came largely from new customers. The unpleasant weather of March and April delayed Spring purchasers, who afterward came in and bought freely of goods of medium grades, generally avoiding the finest grades, which were laid in last Fall. Heavy purchases of cheap goods at the large down-town sales forced by the depression met the extended demand of patrons for that class of ar-

The house of H. O'Neill & Co., at No. 329 Sixth ave., is comparatively a new house in this avenue, to which it was removed from Broadway five years ago, and to this s due a part of the great advance in sales over last year, which is asserted to be as much as 50 per cent. In five days of last week the sales were twice as large as in the same time last year, and the Summer trade gives indications of being unusually persistent with country buyers. The sales are of different quality from last year. The price of ribbons is reduced nearly 50 pe cent. Last season many such ribbons were sold at \$25. \$18, and \$16. This year there is no call for these, and Val-

\$18, and \$16. This year there is no call for these, and Valenciennes and noint lace, and imported hats are rather slow of sale. Mr. O'Neili, however, declares that domestic productions in millinery and ribbons and the like, have been so much improved of late years that they may well suppliant the imported articles.

At Eurica's "Tempte of Fashion," at Nos. 287 and 280 Eighth-ave, there has been, it is asserted, a very satisfactory business in May and Jane, while July has opened with brisk promise. The sales thus far this year have gone beyond those of last year 35 per cent, the greatest success having been obtained in the sale of real yak and gupure laces, of hats, of embroheted French underwear, and of fans. Of fans there have been very large sales this season throughout the city. Eirich has sold 500 in a day. So much has the trade in fancy goods at this place extended that the new building put up two years ago is hardly large enough, and st the time when it was most in demand. It laces, olderles, and other departments of fancy goods, have sold about as much as last year, with fair research are not found their patrons asking for um grades of goods rather than the choicest. In experience wealthy customers have recovered their ni of retrenchment, and want the linest arti-

wilson & Greig, at No. 771 Broadway, claim to have had a good demand for fine imported goods in suits, cleaks, &c., and their patrons have not sought medium and low grades to any considerable extent. In their wholesale trade there has been no tromole about collections, as they have cut down credits carefully. As dealers throughout the country are almost bare of fine goods, they think that there will probably be a lively trade in September.

Wun Jackson, at No. 727 Broadway, who deals specially in mourning goods, expresses himself as satisfied with the net results of the season's business. In Formary and March there was universal dutiness, in April came improvement, and in May and June there were encouraging saics, not so much of the costhest goods, but of the substantial and serviceable. Patrons rejected the cheapest grades as well as the costhest.

Charles Heard & Co., at No. 321 Grand-st., state that since Feb. I their sales of dry goods have been as large as were those of last year, and there is reason to expect active occupation till July 20. This firm is of long establishment, and has many patrons from without the city. Wilson & Greig, at No. 771 Broadway, claim to have

SUCCESS IN SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

The productions of the Gorbam Manufacturing Company are renowned for their elegance and worth. Both their silverware and silver-plated goods hold the bighest reputation. The company only began last year to sell its productions at retail, at its store in Bond-st., out the success of the experiment has been gratifying through the Spring and June trade. Panics and their consequences do not do away with the taste for the beautiful and valuable in ornament and use. The works of this company at Providence have been kept in ful occupation, and the sales for May and June were large, while the collections have been easy. The retail trade has been on the increase from the start, and the returns have been satisfactory in spite of the duliness of the

Starr & Marcus of No. 22 John-st. state that the results of their sales this year have been very encouraging, comparing well with last year. A larger proportion of the richest and costliest articles has been sold than before the panic. The wealthiest class have bought readily in the latter part of Spring and in the Sammer, although they were inclined to retrench immediately after the panic. Their purchases of the handsome jewelry, deleate cameos, choice bronzes, and other works of art, which have established the reputation of this firm, are new about over til the Fall brings bace Summer wanderers from seashore and country.

The Meriden Britannia Company of No. 550 Broadway have found the city trade this year equal to that of former years. Their busiest time is in the Fall, before the holidays, but people will have fine articles for table use at all seasons. This Company sens \$750,000 worth of spoons and forks annually, and now has large orders on hand for hotels and scamers.

WHAT CLOTHING MERCHANTS HAVE, DONE. Starr & Marcus of No. 22 John-st, state that the results

WHAT CLOTHING MERCHANTS HAVE DONE. Davlinj&jCo., at Warren-st. and Broadway and Grandst, and Broadway, state that they have found a reasonable success to follow urgent efforts to push on trade and to bring it more largely before the people than ever before. The volume of their transactions in May and June was larger than to any previous two months in the history of the house, but their sales have been made

June was larger than in any previous two months in the history of the house, but their sales have been made with considerable reductions in prices. A fair amount of occupation is expected through July. August is invariably dult, but there is good promise for the Falt, because there are more people in this country who are now wearing old clothes than for fifteen years before. The jobbing business has been pretty brisk, and more clothing has been soid in the regular trade in New-England than last year, while collections have been easy, with credifs carefully guarded.

Freeman & Barr, of No. 138 Fulton-st., declare that in the branch of their trade with which advertising has largely to do, the country orders, their transactions have been thirty per cent larger than in the same mouths of 1878. In the other departments there was duliness at the beginning of Spring, but a great improvement had been apparent recently, and the sharp heat gave an impulse to the demand for Summer goods. Last week the sales were in the aggregate \$1,500 creater than in the corresponding week of last year. With expectation of a fair midsummer trade and much alacrity in the Fall, this firm finds no reason for complaint.

The clothing house of Jessip & Co. of No. 256 Broadway was started at the beginning of this year, and has had a large measure of success, due to a new and large stock of goods, seasonable abatement of prices, and ample onthy to make people acquainted with these facts. Provide the provides and the price of the approach of midsummer.

Baidwin, "the Clothier," at Canal-st. and Broadway, New York, and Fulton-st. and Smith-st., Brooklyn, New York, and Fulton-st. and Smith-st., Brooklyn, claims to have sold \$152,000 worth of goods has month at these two stores, a larger amount that last year. After a dragging business in the early Spring there has been a

New York, and Fulton-st, and Smith-st. Brooklyn, claims to have sold \$182,000 worth of goods hast month at these two stores, a larger amount than last year. After a dragging business in the early Spring there has been a large advance in activity, and an entire Summer business, as larger as that of last year, is looked for. In the kinds of goods called for there is no change from 1873. This house does not claim to have in store the very costlest qualities of goods, but the medium grades suited to the masses.

Brooks Brothers, at Bond-st, and Broadway, say that their business in 1874 has been such as to compare favorably with that of 1873, and the June transactions have been larger. In goods made to order and fine qualities of ready-made goods the demand has been sustained, and substantial garments have been readily taken. For the lesser grades there has been a diminished demand.

Traphagen, Hunter & Co. of No. 400 in the Bowery, report a good business from the first of April to the first of July, especially in the custom department and the thest grades of ciothing. The mechanics and working-classes generally have been so largely out of work that the sall for the sort of garments which usually goes to them is much lessened, and until the labor difficulties are better settled, says Mr. Traphagen, trade can hardly be fixed on a firm basis.

Wade & Cumming, Twenty-third-st, and Eighth-ave.

side since the transfer of Hudson River Raliroad trains to the Grand Central depot.

Union Adams & Co., of No. 637 Broadway, the well-known dealers in gentlemen's neckwear, gloves, hosiery, undergarments, etc., state that their June business has been about as good as that of 1873. In the Spring months the sales were numerous, but they were chiefly of low-priced goods, and to work off the most expensive imported goods it was necessary to cut down prices freely. The Spring weather was extremely unfavorable to our sort of business, said Mr. Adams. People were content to wear between season goods. The hot weather

freely. The Spring weather was extremely unfavorable to our sort of business, said Mr. Adams. People were content to wear between season goods. The hot weather is sustaining trade, and the mid-summer business is brisk enough for encouragement. In the wholesale line credits have been kept down so carefully that there has been no trouble about collections, while dealers have been buying in such a hand-to-mouth way that they will be short of stock in the Fall and must send in good orders to New-York.

Isaac Smith's Son & Co., the extensive wholesale and retail dealers in umbrellas at No. 405 Broadway, refer to their Spring and Summer business as reasonably good, showing no scrous decrease from last year. There has been a check to speculative tendencies and the business is now on a comparatively sound and healthy footing. Collections were a little backward in the Spring and, to some extent, remain so in the South, but the outlook for the Fall trade which will open about mid-August, is

CURRENT DISCUSSION.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND THE CAIRO AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

From The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE publishes the following paragraph: "The enemies of Gan, Barnside seem to have opened a flank attack upon him about the time of the late trace in the Senatorial fligat in Rhode Island. The Chicago Tribune dwells on allegations made in the course of litigations about the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company, that Gen. Burnside, as President, made a contract on its behalf for the construction of the line, and at the same time entered into an arrangement with the contractors by the terms of which the profits were to be equally divided between him and them, and thinks that an explanation is desirable."

Whatever may have been published in The Chicago Tribune respecting the Cairo and Vincennes Railway Company and its embarrassments had no reference to the candilacy of Gen. Burnside for the United States Senate. We would as lief he were elected as anybody. The affairs of the Company, however, became a matter of judicial investigation, and the nature of the contracts made by Gen. Burnside, as President of the Company, were stated as we gave them. The statement now made by Gen. Burnside—that he was "sole and absolute owner of every share of stock of the railroad"—may be true, but the statement will require some further explanation. The road is mainly in the State of Illinois, and the counties and towns along the line were seduced into voting subscriptions of their bonds, which they exchanged for shares of the capital stock of the Company. These towns hold \$508,000 in shares of the original capital stock of the Company, which step contract and the company and the part of the company and th towns hold \$508,000 in shares of the original capital stock of the Company, which they certainly did not buy of Gen. Burnside, and which is part of the original capital of \$4,000,000. They were original sub-scrivers for over one-eighth of the whole capital stock of the Company, and they hold that stock yet, and are likely to hold it for all time to come. Now, it may be possible that Gen. Burnside and these towns may have both been "sole and assolute owners" of this halfpossible that Gen. Barnside and these towns may have both been "sole and ausolute owners" of this half-million dollars' worth of stock at the same time; but, in the absence of an explanation, we do not understand how it could have been so. We do not mean to allege that Gen. Barnside's conduct was singular or peculiar. He only did what other railroad-builders did about the same time. But when he says that he owned all the stock, he must overlook the \$50,000 owned by the towns and counties, which was probably the only bona fide stock in the concern.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Pennsylvania, under the inspiration of Thad. Pennsylvania, under the inspiration of I hads; Sevens and sime Cameron, had already muzzled the press of that State, and an infamous ring in Philadelphia was having its own way in corrupting administration and plundering the people. The New-York Trisune, in an able letter written from that city and published vesterday, rives a full history of this radical ring and of the manner in which it defies public opinion and the press of that city. It is thoroughly intrenched in its rascality by means of a libel law which makes it a criminal offense to print anything damaging to the reputation of public officials, no matter low conclusive the evidence may be of their corruption. No newspaper in Parladelphia would dare publish one-tenth of the evidence may be of their corruption. No mapper in Philadelphia would dare publish one-ten the charges against these ring officials that The Turi

the charges against these ring officials that The Thirune gave publicity to. Were any one of them to do so, its responsible editor would be proceeded against at once by criminal indictment, and the greater the truth he might utter the greater would be the offense committed under the law, and the more damaging the verdict against him.

No wonder that the admirable working of this press gag-law in Pennslyvania, and the power it has given to the worst and most corrupt oligarchy that ever fastened itself upon the machinery of republican government, should inspire a spirit of emulation in the breasts of Crédit Mobilier Congressmen, whose rascalities could never have been unearthed except by the power of a free and unirammeled press. That grave and revered Senators—those aspiring to a commanding record in statesmanship—should lend themselves to an effort to mazze the public press, in imitation of this muzzie the public press, in finitation of the precious set of rascals in Philadelphia, is a matter camazement to us, and is enough to excite the lash of the satirist, the scorn of the true republican, and the deepest anxiety of the patriot.

A LIBEL SUIT INVITED.

From The Augusta (64) Chronicle and Scatinel.

Mr. Carpenter's bill sought to make every publisher in the country responsible for his utterances and the utterances of his contributors in any place where he may have a correspondent or agent. For instance, Mr. Carpenter alleges that he has been most crucily slandered by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE, which has made public specific charges of drunkenness and cruelly standered by THE New-York TRIBUNE, which has made public speciale charges of drunkenness and debauchery. THE TRIBUNE maintains the truth of its correspondent's statements, and invites a libel suit in order that the matter may be tested. Under the law, as it stands at present, this suit would have to be commenced in New-York, the place of the defendant's residence. Senator Carpenter mainfests no desire to proceed in this manner. But if his bill had become a law, he could, under its provisions, have selected some small town in his own State. Wisconstin, where THE TRIBUNE maintains an agency, and sought satisfaction from the offending journal before a jury and a court, induced by his position and power. It is easy to tell the result of this and all similar suits. Newspapers would either he runned by the damagree assessed against their result of this and an instant was assessed against them either be ruined by the damages assessed against them in every section of the country, or cise they would be compelled to refrain from publishing anything unfavor-able to Congressmen or office-holders.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

AN AGE OF CHEAP MEN.

AN ANTI-From The Cancanant Commercial (Ind.).

It is hardly necessary to waste any great amount of space to show that we have been electing our cheapest men to Congress, to the State Legislatures, and City Councils, to be Presidents, Governors, Mayors, and so on. It is not a party matter. Indeed, parties have amount of space to show that we have been electing our cheanest men to Congress, to the State Legislatures, and Siry Connells, to be Presidents, Governors, Mayors, and so on. It is not a party matter. Indeed, parties have been apparently competing to see which could find the cheapest men to wear political honors. So we have a President who, surrounded by snobs, sholdy, and scoundrels, measures most matters of National import by the very short yard-stick that his intimates and associates provide for him; who believes more firmly, perhaps, than do any of his most ardent admirers even, that he saved the country, and that to him, above all men, is due a debt of gratitude that the nation can never repay, be it never so lavish in gifts and salary. So, we have for President a man who consorts socially almost excitatively with such men as Stewart of Little Emma Mine notoriety; Shepherd, the shoddy Boss of the District Ring; Sawyer, the 'pai' of the secondrel Sanborn; Carpenter, the chaste, abstemious, and gentlemanly personage who loafs about the Senate, representing Wisconsin; Spencer, tha reformed Indiana barkeeper who was smitten by lighting down in Alabama, and put in the Senate almost before he could get the oil out of his hair; Mosby the gaerrilla adventurer of Virginia, now by occupation a political guerrilla; Casey, the brother-in-law who makes his family connection a means by which he is enabled to diffue digmity of army officers to don the livery of White House menials. There is no end to the dyed heards, dirty inger-mals, immaculate shirt fronts, flashy gwelry, ignorance, insolence, money adventurersesses, and knavery. So, we have a Cabinet constituted of cross-roads politicals and village magnates, who know as much of affairs as a mule does of manua-making. So, we have a Cabinet constituted of cross-roads politicans and village magnates, who know as much of affairs as a mule does of manua-making. So, we have a Cabinet constituted of cross-roads politicans and village magnates. Who know as much of the Republ onice themselves. They leave an the work of holders ing candidates to loafers, bummers, petty office-holders and that seri—generally the most ignorant and unprin cipled men in the community. Of course they will nominate of their own kind, and then our bigh-minded curzen aghast at the logical consummation can only stand aloft and mourn the degeneracy of the times.

THE CONVICTED POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

HEALTHPUL REFECT ON OFFICEHOLDERS-THE CON-TROVERSY BETWEEN DISTRICT-ACTORNEY PHELPS AND JOHN KELLY.

To the Editor of The fribune. SIR: The effect upon the general public, and particularly upon officeholders, of the conviction of Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner, is too beneficial and healthful to allow it to be destroyed by the efforts daily made by a portion of the public press, and by politicians who are intent upon having it appear that these men are martyrs, and that their conviction was due to the pressure brought to bear against them by political opponents. A few days since John Kelly in his letter broadly intimated that District Attorney Phelps had intentionally thrown obstacles in the way of the complainants in their efforts to present charges against

presided was partisan and unfaithful, or that the witnesses (the principal of whom was Mr.tGardner), were foresworn, it certainly can be little matter to the general public whether Mr. Keily is correct or whether Mr. Fhelps is in the right, or whether they are both right or whether they are both right or Phelps is in the right, or whether they are both right or wrong. It is not by any means an unusual occurrence in our courts that persons are convicted upon charges in which the complainants are not men of very high tone, or in which they were not free from passion or prejudice, and no injustice has been hitherto charged upon such grounds. In the case of these Commissioners, however, the facts were conceded, and there was really nothing for the jury to do but find a verdiet of guilty; and had every juror been a violent Republican, he could not have found a contrary verdiet without being guilty of the rankest perjury. When the Democratic party again obtain control of the public offices in the interest of good government, it is devouity to be

honed that the same waterful guard, as in this instance was displayed, may be manifested by their opponents, as it is in this way only that, if not purity, at least protection can be assured to the public.

But one word more in reference to Messrs. Kelly and Phelps. These gentlemen, I think, unwittingly do each other injustice. Mr. Phelps charges the prosecution to have been partisan in character. The facts are, whether the acts of Charick and Gardner were done with bad intent or not, that they were acts which directly militated against the interests of an opposing pointed party, and haturally that party would be too first to feel aggreed. Messus, Fellows and Wingate were not volunteer counsel in working up the evidence in it is case: they were simply selected as counsel by a cor mittee of Tammany Hail, and had Mr. Phelps been in the d to prosecute the case with his usual vigor, tare would have been no necessity for any further ap-pearance upon their part. He declined to appear, and, as I think, with the views he entertains, very properly. The Attorney General was unable to give the trial his as I think, with the views he entertains, very properly. The Attorney-General was unable to give the trial his personal attention, and I think very properly selected these gentlemen, who were familiar with the facts, to assist his associate. Certainly the defense, with such counsel as Messra, Hail and Fullerton, cannot consider that they were externate hed in fergi skill by the prosecution. Again, Hail and Fullerton, cannot consider that they were overmatched in legal skull by the prosecution. Again, I think Mr. Phelps is not fairly open to the criticism of Mr. Keily. In the preparation of the indictments ordered by the Grand Jury he loaned the use of his office in giving the valuable services of his assistant, Mr. Allen, who, with John R. Fellows, John D. Townsend, and Mr. Wingate, prepared them. Mr. Allen certainly did his duty, and no matter what may be said of the parisanship of Messrs. Fellows and Wingate, Mr. Townsend can in no sense of the term be called a politician. The fact is, a great public service has been effected by these convictions, and it is to be hoped that public servants hereafter will be careful to recognize the fact that the law will be vindicated whenever they transgress the laws, whether they be laws, prohibitory in their charace laws prohibitory in their chara-them certain duties. LAWYER, New-York, July 1, 1874.

GENERAL NOTES.

Romantic school girls now spell "jelly" with

Second Adventists now say Jan. 1, 1901. This is comfortable. Paper flour barrels are now made in large

ers at Decorah, Iowa. Portland, Me., is to have new Fair Grounds and a Trotting Park, costing \$25,000. Forty pounds of tallow were lately taken

from one sheep in Grayson County, Texas.

The fine, new, big hotel is to be built at

once in Providence, R. I., and is to cost \$400,000. A Lebanon (Ky.) gentleman so ardently greeted a long-absent wife that he broke one of her ribs Denver, Col., is advancing in civilization, for the complaint of dirty streets there is long and loud.

es thick as a man's arm has been seen near Frenchtown Mrs. Lovejov, age 68, residing near Baldwin City, Kausas, gave birth to a bouncing boy a few days

A rattlesnake ten feet or more in length and

Female convicts are made to blast and pound rocks in St. Louis. The rights of woman are being grad-ually recognized everywhere.

A Connecticut editor announces that he has bought a \$500 dog, and can now meet the most trascible caller with a smile of calm content.

It is shrewdly observed that sawdust pitls would cure a great many diseases if the patient would only make his own sawdust.

Girls are scarce and proportionately precious n Lac qui Parie, Minn., there being only one girl to

"Would you like to smoke upon your death bed t" is the last argument addressed by an auti-tobacco man to consumers of the weed. Rochester has a coroner named Harder,

wherefore some desperate humorist observes that it is hard enough to be set on by an ordinary coroner. Miss Anna Berger of Flint City plays the

cornet with great force and velocity, and therefore she us been elected honorary leader of Gardner's City Keokuk, Iowa, has had a visit from a flour-

ishing hand-organ man who owns a farm in Wisconsti worth \$15,000. It isn't stated whether he was military

A trout weighing 141 pounds was hooked in found necessary to shoot him in the head before he could be landed. Lake George the other day by a Mr. Buel, but it was

Innumerable frogs have lately appeared at Lone Tree, Nebraska. Hundreds are crashed by wagons on the streets, and people cannot step without treading on them. There are various ways of estimating wealth.

Down in Dixie, for instance, a man is looked upon as a millionaire if his fortune is only half as large as Gov. An Iowa justice has tried to improve busi-

ness by offering to marry at the low price of two shillings a couple; but in spite of this, he complains that business continues very bad. A watch-maker of Poughkeepsie gets the

correct time once in every 24 hours from the Vassar College Observatory, and transmits it to the town clock on the Post-Office by electricity. Frank Devine, at Portsmouth, N. H., being

one day last week very hot, placed his head beneath a pump spout, and let the water run upon it. He was carried home, put to bed, and died the next morning. A young lady in Wheeling, Va., has discarded her lover because of his snoring propensitie Once when he came to woo he remained to sleep in t chair, when the discovery fatal to his hopes was made.

River was lanched on the 19th of June. The Bay City Mich.) Tribune gives her dimensions as follows. Length of Keel, 2265 feet; length over all, 241 feet, breadth of beam, 375 feet; measurement, 1,461 tons. The latest joke about "Tupper's Proverbial

The largest steamboat ever built on Saginaw

Philosophy" is that it has been dramatized by Mr. Dion Boucleault for the Queen's Theater. We think a mono-graph upon the wonderful work, containing all that has been said and written about it, would be an entertaining People who are weary of the dull safety of

civilization and who pine for the excitements of savage life, should move to Bancroft, Me., where there is a plenty of bears, who walk unblushingly up to the houses, kill young cattle, and even dog the footsteps of pedes-A lady walking on the street at Portland,

Me., lately found herself on fire. She screamed (of course), and running into a neighboring shop, a bucket of water extinguished the flames. Her clothing was badly burned, but she was hardly injured at all. The origin of this conflagration remains a mystery. Malden, Mass., boasts the sharpest boy in the Cuited States. He is only 13 years old. Last year he

ook the job of cleaning his father's door-steps for 50 cents and subjet it to three other boys for ten cents each His latest speculation was to hire boys to pick 100 bunches of violets at one cent a bunch, which he sold The Fish Commissioners of California con-

gratulate the people of that State on the bright prospect of enting shad for breakfast. They feel confident that the shad imported three years ago have returned to the Sacramento River, spawned, and left again for the ocean. Several young shad have been caught in the Vallejo and McCloud Rivers and some places along the

An amorous young gentleman in Thomson, Ga., under the impression that the sweet voice of his beloved was calling him, lately walked in the night out of his second story bedroom window. When he struck the ground, and broke his ankle, and pain and anguish were wriging his whole leg, he was forced to get along without any ministering angel, for there was none to be

We believe that we have given no account of the Unlucky Locomotive No. 70-the Passaic-on which John Williams was lately killed. It was built at the Rogers Shops in Patterson. When finished it was hauled up to be tested, when it fell down and killed two hauled up to be tested, when it reil down and killed two men. When it had entered upon an active career, one of the first things which it did was to fail through the Saddle River Bridge at Rochelle Park. Then it engaged in two vigorous smashups, one at the West Lind and the other up the road. Wherever there is any trouble on the road, there No. 70 is sure to be found; and if it goes on or rather goes off much more at this rate, No. 70's chance of being sold for old iron seems to be a particularly good one.

It must be pleasant to be arrested for mutder, especially when you are as innocent as a whole flock of lambs. A man named John Johnson having been killed in Des Moines, and a washerwoman having received a bloody shirt and coat to wash, that intelligent received a bloody shift and coat to wash, that fitteringent woman so described the person who brought her these garments that the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sanchiff. The washer identified him, and the police joyfully locked him up. He might have been tried, convicted, and executed, only a Mr. Edridge, reading of Sanchiff's arrest, informed the police that the bloody shift was his, and that he stained that garment after a tooth-drawing, followed by contours bleeling. So both men were said remarkably varied stock of fancy goods, and in laces, straw goods, parusols, and kid gloves, there has been a great expansion of sales, in gloves amounting to a three-fold increase. The May business of Ridley & Son was immensely ahead of 1873. In August the trade will be limited, coming mainly from country orders. In tae jobbing department the sim has been to restrict exponsion, and to general depression, and to general depression of the first to present charges against garments that the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard consists that the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard constitution of their trade to so in the lower have found the most of their trade to so in the lower have been tried, convicted, then up. He might have been tried, convicted the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard constitution of their trade to so in the lower have found the most of their trade to so in the lower have found the most of their trade to so in the lower have been tried, convicted, that the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard constitution of their trade to so in the lower have been tried, convicted, that the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard constitution of the first to prove the Grand Jury. In your cliff. The washer identified him, and the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard constitution of the first to be deared that the place of the grand of that the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard constitution of the first to be constituted to be a first the police for the grand of the police forthwith arrested a Mr. Sangard constitution of the first to be a first to be called that the grand for it has been to restrict the police f

THE COURTS.

CAPT. GILL'S TRIAL.

THE CASE OF THE EX-DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS OF BROOKLYN-CLOSE OF THE

PROSECUTION. The trial of Capt. Adolphus W.H. Gill, formerly Assistant Collector of Taxes and Assessments of Brooklyn, and latterly Deputy Collector of the same Department, was begun yesterday in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the Supreme Court-room of Brooklyn, where he was called to answer the charge of embezzling \$192 65, received for taxes on Sept. 18, 1872. After some time had been occupied in securing a jury, the testimony of Philip Seaman, the expert, Collector Barrows, and three other witnesses were taken, and the case for the prosecution was closed. The counsel for the defense then moved an acquittal on certain points of law, and pending the argument on this motion the Court adjourned until this morning. Judge Charles Daniels presided, and by his side sat

Justices Johnson and Voorhees. After the usual prebininaries the names of the jurors were called, and 34 answered. District-Attorney Winslow then announced his intention of calling the case of Gill, and afterward that of Badeau. Chauncey Shaffer, the counsel for Badeau, offered a physician's certificate that his client was unable on account of sickness to appear in court, Judge Daniels took the certificate and placed in on file. The case of Gill was then called, and Gen. B. F. Tracy responded that he was ready for trial. A jary having been sworn in, Judge Van Cott opened the case on the part of the prosecution. He said that the defendant, Gill, indicted for embezziement, which under the statute was a felony, in misappropriating moneys received by him as Deputy Collector in 1872. The case presented was one of a series. The charge was, that on Sept. 18, 1872, Gill received \$192 65 in lawful money from Mrs. M. E. Bachm, as taxes for October, 1871, and embezzled the same. The Counsel then explained the routine plan of receiving money in the Collector's Office, and the entries which should have been made in the proper books. The receipt for Mrs. Bachla's taxes was signed " A. W. H. Gill," and duly stamped; but no entry appears on any book of the money having been received. The prosecution intended to show that this was no mistake, as it was not the only instance of the kind. After some further remarks, which excited objection from Gen. Tracy, the prosecution called the first witness.

Dennis McNamara, the Deputy Clerk of the City of Brooklyn, testified by the records that A. W. H. Gill took the oath of office as Deputy-Collector on July 1, 1872. After some objection, this testimony was admitted in evidence. The tax roll of the Thirteenth Ward for 1871, the cash

tickler of September 1872, the cash book, Arrears O, vol. 1, showing date of September, 1872, and tickler balances for that month were then produced and offered in evidence. The bill against Mrs. Bachia for \$192 65, the stamp affixed thereto, &c., were also put in evidence. Philip Scaman, an expert, then testified: I have examined the entries in the Cash Tickler, Sept. 18, 1872, and the eash arrears book of the same date, but found no entry of \$192 65 received from Mrs. Buchia. The books kept in the Collector's office were the current taxes. eash arrears, assessment, redemption and city redemp tion. The first entry should be made in the cash tickler, the second in the eash arrears. In the book called ' tickler balances" there is no entry of the item, \$102.65.

"tickler balances" there is no entry of the item, \$19265, under date Sept. 18, and the book agrees with the cash tickler. I made a thorough examination at the City Treasury, and found that the amount was part of the deficiency in that tax in that year. There is no trace of the money having been paid to the credit of the city.

After recess the cross-examination of the wikness was begun, but no important testimony was developed.

Lemuel Barrows, Collector of Taxes and Assessments, testified: Capt. Gill, according to the regular routine of the office, received the taxes (objected to by Mr. Tracy); a number of books were kept in the office at which the payment of takes was made; a payment for arrears of taxes would be entered in the cash fickler and the arrear book (the books were here identified); the handwriting on pages 69 and 70 of the cash fickler all cannot recognize as that of Capt. Gill; all moneys received in the office are supposed to be entered in the books. The stamp on the bill presented (Mrs. Rachia's) was the one in general use in the office. The stamp had two faces, one expressing that the bill was paid by check and the other in money. The stamp on the receipt indicates that it was paid in money. If the money paid was not entered in the cash fickler, there was no record by which to stamp off the account as paid, and they should not be so stamped. On Sept. is, 1872, the footing shows \$15.731 on as received on that day, and balances with the small tickler. If there had been any surplus of money paid on that day, no such surplus was ever paid over to me.

paid on that day, no such surplus was ever paid over to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tracy—There were 43 employés in the office when I took office. There were three departments for the collection of taxes, and each department had its head. From July to October, 1872, there were five or six persons employed in the cash-room. When any money was paid some of it would be laid in a tray before Capt. Gill, and some in a drawer in front of him under the counter. He was often called into other parts of the department besides the cash-room to attend to business which could not be attended to by any one else. While so absent from the cash room, tax payers would have to wait. I have received money from tax-payers during the notes of under \$20 was left on the counter, and the larger notes in the drawer, within reach of any of the clerks. It was not any part of Capt. Gill's duty to stamp tax bills as paid. When a tax bill was receipted by Capt. Gill, it passed to the other clerks, and was, after being stamped, nanded to the tax-payer through another window. Once in a while there would be discrepancies in the cash account, but the tickler generally detected them.

By Mr. Van Cott—I have no knowledge of any money

Mr. Van Cott-I have no knowledge of any money aving been taken from the drawer or till; nor have I missed any money; I have found discrepancies between entries and the cash, on one occasion of about \$100; money was short that amount, and has never yet a accounted for; that was while Capt. Gill was in

Elizabeth Bachia, examined by Mr. Van Cott.

the office.

Mary Elizabeth Bachia, examined by Mr. Van Cott, identified the receipt bill presented, and stated that she paid the money in bank bills; it was late when she gut to the office, which was closed; some person came to the door, took the money and bill, and in a minute returned with the receipted bill; she could not identify the person who took the money.

Matthew Flanagan, for over six years clerk in the tax office, was next called, and lidentified the writing in the cash tickler as being partly his and partly Mr. Brown's. To Mr. Tracy—On Sept. 18 I did not make all the entries in the book, being absent part of the time; Capt. Gill was often absent from the money-till and drawer, called away by business; strangers often visited the cash-room; it was possible for persons to take money out of the till or drawer without being detected, but not very probable; others had access to the money-drawer besides Capt. Gill.

The prosecution here rested. Gen. Tracy then moved for an acquittal on the grounds that the charge had not been proved; on points of law, first, that the specific tax had been stated as local improvements in the indictment and proved to be a general tax; that the money said to have been embezzied is charged as belonging to the City of Brooklyn, when it rightfully belonged to the County of Kings, the city tax account having been closed on Dec. 6, 1871, and paid over by the Collector; and, third, that Capt. Gill had been minicted as Assistant Collector, an office abolished offices after the new charter had gone into effect, the saving clause not even providing for such punishment. This motion led to a long argument by Judge Van Cott, who insisted that the Deputy Collector was the same as clause not even providing for such punishment. Stion led to a long argument by Judge Van Cott, who insisted that the Deputy Collector was the same as the Assistant Collector, exercising the same functions with merely a changed name. During the discussion the Court adjourned until this morning.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the case of Mapes agt. The Mayor et al. of New-York, in which the plaintiff sucs for services as surveyor of Morrisania prior to annexation, Judge Gil bert, in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, de cided yestering that the proceedings were regular, and that all actions pending against the lately annexed towns can be brought against New-York.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Gilbert, in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, to confirm the appointment of A. D. Juillard as reeiver of the business effects of the late firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., which was granted, on condition that the receiver file bonds to the amount of \$150,000 addi-tional to the \$100,000 already given.

An application was made yesterday by John H. Bergen, counsel for ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, before Judge Tappen, at the Special Term of the Su preme Court, in Brooklyn, for an order to have the civil suits brought by the City of Brooklyn against his client tried by a referee. Corporation Counsel DeWitt op-posed the application, and Judge Tappen took the pa-pers and reserved his decision.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, be-ore Justice Buby, Lime Smith of No. 220 East Thirteenth-st, was ommitted in default 5000 bail for stealing an amethyst ring valued at 65 from John Loos of No. 61 Ridge-st., Daniel O'Conneil et No. 100 Letter at, was committed in default of \$2.000 bail on two charges, one or assaulting John E. Trowberg with a pair of brass knockies, and the ther for carrying concealed weapons. ther for earrying conceiled weapons.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Jusles Flunner, William Sullivan of No. 69 Park-st was committed to

At the foliable foliac Court yesterday, before Justice Finnier, William Sullivan of No. 69 Parks; was censimited to answer in default of \$1,000 bad for matching a watch valued at \$200 from the pocket of Parker Petit of No. 201 Nimbest, Jersey Chr., while he was waking through Pearlest, on Monday night. Justice Finnier countities Jas. Murths for robbing the Jewery store of Lucas Fernatein of No. 218 Grandest of \$160 worth of watches.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Jates Satherland, Elward Palacies, a colored bor 13 years of age, preaded guilty to stealing \$6 80 from his employer. T. W. Tobu of No. 1,200 Breadway, on Julee 25, and was scalement to two years and six months in the State Prison. William Bater, a stalward negro, age 55 years, was placed on this charged with having assaulted and Italian god named Amelia Bartinotti, aged 11 years. The conclusion was

DECISIONS-JULY 7.

Superior Court Chambers .- By Judge Speire, J .-Superior Court Chambers, "by Jittige Sperie, 3.—
Bleaser Parmies agt ten. Braishow. Motion that the pisnith make the
arthurticle of the amendad complaint more definite and certain is granted.
The motion to strike out the 13th and 14th articles in said, complaint
is denied with costs (see nem.) Heary P. Detiraal agt John H. MacKenley, "Motion of definition to stay proceedings and appeal from the
order granting a reference be heard, granted on partic, costs of motion
and thing security. John Sacmanin agt Maggie Sacmanin.—The

motion for allmony and counsel fee to enable defendant to defend, i.e., is deuted without costs, and without prejudice to renewal of motion. Edward C. Graham agt. Rin Nora Hoy, executriz.—Motion that an allowance of 2 b per cent, the granted.

Common Pleas-Chambers-By Judge Van Brunt. ig agt. M. Monchan. Motion allowred to July 20, at 10 a. Kennedy agt. S. McElving. See mem. J. E. Morris agt. tney. See mem. In the matter of John S. Lynch. On

Court-Chambers-By Judge Lawrence. Supreme Court-Chambers—By Jidge Lawrence. Hughes agt Parat.—Granted, Hoiston agt Nudd.—Granted, Weight act, Sullivan.—Granted, Supreme agt, Blood.—Granted, In the matter of Fanny A. Palmer.—Granted, Winship agt, Wenten,—Memorandum, Greenwich Savings Bans agt, Morray.—Granted, In the matter of Wenter of Wenter of Wenter of Morris.—Denied: memorandum. Foreland agt, Collins.—Granted, World Mutual Life Ins. Co. agt, Lowin.—Granted, Jourian agt, Jones, Morion denied: memorandum. Berland agt, Collins.—Granted, Income of 7500 granted to respondent. In the matter of G. B. Dalley.—Memorandum. Realochride agt, Braver.—Grantes, Merchill agt, Fitgerad.—Granted, Granted, Coll agt, Cole —Granted, Smith agt, Petter.—Granted, Barrieni agt, Bo hm.—Granted, Gaz agt, Arenta.—Granted, Slut court.—Johnson agt, Becke.—Granted, Kirkland agt, Sanoford.—Mogorandom.

CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

CALISADAR CONTROL CAMES AND STATE OF THE STA

and S. R.R. Co.
49. Smith agt. Callinan.
52. Meigar agt. List in.
53. Smith agt. Callinan.
62. Monteverde agt. Wilson.
64. Same agt. Same.
69. Winchell agt. Wilson.
78. Meyer agt. Meyer.
82. Montgomery agt. Market
Pire lax. Co.
87. Marston agt. MeViff.
88. Plattagt. Earl Platt.
89. In the matter, &c., Public
Parade Ground.
110. Weel agt. Wongert.
118. Matan Life Lis. Co. agt.
Smith.

171. Zined agt Sanaloro, 172. Dory agt Potter. 174. Azoro agt Beyert, 177. Graff agt Swise. ed. 178. Connor, Sheriff agt Tho Giaddeus Run Coal and Lico Co.

SPECIAL TERM-DANDERS, J.

SA. Conjer agt. Potter.

GENERAL SESSION.—SUTHERSTAND, J.—Inferent Touriey, robberry, Drailel Croule, Josephan Jelonous assault and bettery. Richard Janeson, receiving stoles goods; Otto Merzier, Joseph Kesting, Michael Powers, bureary, John Williams, George Davies, Thomas Moore, Patick Wing, Daniel Miller, William J, White John Gilly, larvony from the green.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for Eurone, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per the steamship alartia, close at 9 a.m. A supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-flee at 10:30 a.m. Steamship rails at 11:30 a.m. from Causari Dock, Officer (Att).

For Europe, vin Southampten and Brewen, by the steamship Herman, mails close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:15 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-

THURSDAY, July 9. Pirmonia, Cherhourg and Hamburg, by steamshi Mails for Rurope via Pirmonia. Cherbourg and Hamburg by steamah isrita. close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at t st-Office at 1:15 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from pier foot

Post-Office at 17-19 p. m. steamand and Santa Martha, br the Standard Kolonce.

Mrils for Kingston, Hayti, Savanilla, and Santa Martha, br the steamaing brina, close at 10 a.m. Steamaing sains at 12 M., from Pier No. 5-1 Sorth filver.

Mails for Hayana and Nassan, by steamship City of Hayana, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is chosed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamains sains at 5 p. m. from Pier No. 3 North River.

Mails for Bermunta, by the steamainte Canina, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 13 North River.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Motis for Newfoundland close at the New-Fork Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., via Hailfar.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool,

SATURDAY, July 11.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpoot, by the steamship Britainic, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. in. Scomsing sails at 3 p. in., from Fler No. 52 North River.

For French Mail, direct by the steamship Washington, mails close at 11:30 a. in. Steamship sails from Fler No. 50 North River.

For Continental and French. by the steamship Helin, inxits close at 11:30 a. in. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post Office at 11:30 p. in. Steamship sails at 2 p. in., from foot of Third-st., House,

SUNDAY, Junt 12.
All Mails close at 11 o'clock 1 m. The Fust-Office is open from 9 a.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR HAVANA—In steamship Columbus, July 7.—John Vandewater, G. de Zaldo, T. R. Ayas. — Semeltán, J. C. Avoles Victoria Ayiles, Bolorea Ayiles, Joseph E. Hatten, Affreon Carmol, Jose Francisco Syvania, Z. Goven.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Steamship Columbus, Reed, Hayana, Min, P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Columbus, Reed, Hayana, Win, P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Beverle, Plerse, Phindelphia, James Hand, Steamship Ludy Lycett [Br.], Ersit, Livercood, E. E. Morgan's Sons. Steamship Assyria (Br.), Greig Gissgow, Henderson Bros. Ship Osais (Br.), Ravinond, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken, Bark Madre Chiozza (Ital.), Hailho, Queersiown, &c., J. C. Seager, Bark Giacoma Mortola (Ital.), Ch. sea, one or Falmounth, J. C. Seager, Bark Garland (Br.), Haile in, Liverpool, R. B. Borland, Bark Garland (Br.), Hasle in, Liverpool, R. B. Borland, Bark Ornen (Nor.), Hongand, Dunkin, Pr., Punch, Rave & Co. Blark Harkmen (Nor.), Larsen, Antwerp, Telena & Beckmann, Bark Nostra Signon del Rochetta (Ital.), Peragallo, Cork for orders, P. Agrosal.

Bark Nostra Signon dei Roccetta (tim.), Feragano.

P. Agroda.

Bark Ella Moore (Br.). Masters, Limerlet, H. J. DeWolf & Co.

Bark Lorea, Blauchard, Brittol, Walsh, Fleila & Way.

Bark Others, Ger.). Alberts, Geron and Lephern, Chas, Luting & Co.

Bark Andrea Lovice (Ital.), Ballo, Cork or Feinmouth, J. C. Seager.

Bark Paul (Ger.). Klatt, Stetun, Jacob W. Seimolt & Co.

Bark Nicol Angelo (Ital.), Scotia, Trieste, Sicororch & Co.

Bark Zio Loreazo (Ital.), Faggiout, Cork or Faimouth, Sicoroich &

Bark Zio Lorenzo (1911), Fagel Stetting, Funch, Edre & Ca.
Bark Huanow (Ger.), Pagel, Stetting, Funch, Edre & Ca.
Bark Tida Figha (Ital.), Olivari, Gock for orders, Funch, Edre & Co.
Bark Von der Heudt (Ger.), Hopke, tock, U. Tolmas & Co.
Bark Von Saalteid (Ger.), Moler, Copenangen, Funch, Edre & Co.
Bark Com. Dupout, Nicholia, Almante, Palma, and Majorca, Walsh,
Field & Was.
Bark J. T. Smith (Br.), Potter, Parreboro, N. S., Grandall Bros.
Brig Kerstone, Barber, Galveston, Tupner & Bestitie, & Sone,
Erig Leona (Br.), Bishop, Fort Caledonia, F. I. Nevins & Sone,
Erig Marietta (Ital.), Cavase, Cuicssa, J. C. Searer,
Brig Walschulne (Ger.), France, Permumbono, Panch, Edye & Co.
Schr, M. E. W., Williams (Br.), St. John, N. B., James E. Ward &
Go.

Co.
Schr. E. K. Dresser, Harris, Provincetown, I. R. Staples,
Schr. Palladrum, Ryder, Harrisch, Donne & Gott,
Schr. Palladrum, Ryder, Harrisch, Donne & Gott,
Schr. O. C. Ackeo, Mead. Stamford, Stanford Manufacturing Co,
Sloop Rogineer, Jarvis, Seath Author,
Barge E. Stevens, Morse, New-Haven.

Barge E. Steven, Morse, See Haven.
ARRIVED.
Steamship Herman Livingston, Mailory, Savannah July 4, with index and pais, to W. R. Garrison.
Ship Grahmin Pully, Clapp, Liverpool 40 days, with index.
Bark Maria Bolio (Ral.), Arago, Waterford 20 days, in ballast.
Bark Maria Bolio (Ral.), Baucardo, Rotterdam 48 days, with optr barrels. Bark Sammer of the Waves (of Sunderland), Gooch, Galway 31

tars, in ballast.
Bark Lete (Aust.), Cosnlich, Havre 30 days, in ballast.
Bark Jacob (Aust.), Duba, Retterdam 30 days, with empty barrels.
Bark Rosina (Aust.), Dubett, Dublin 30 days, in ballast.
Bark Rosinal (Nor.), Jacobsen, Havre 25 days, in ballast.
Bark Sathaniel (Nor.), Jacobsen, Havre 25 days, in ballast.
Bark Barone Vranycrapy (Aust.), Cummich, Belfast 20 days, in bal-

last.

Bark Emress (Ger.), Peblow, St. Thomas 15 days, in ballast.

Bark Pallas (Russ.), Nisks, Dublin 34 days, with old tron.

Bark Priv Dubrovacki (Anst.), Slass, Waterland, 33 days, in ballast.

Brig Etta (of Pirton, N. S.), McKinnon, Fort Caledonia, C. B., 20

days, with coal.

Schr. Scor (of Eastport), Smith, Miller's Crock, N. S., 10 days, with

gyosam.
Schr Gladiator (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Parker, Shelburne, M. S., 6 days, with grante and lumber.

days, with grante and lumber.

MEMORANDA.

Lawrs, Del., July 7.—The sieamship Eilen S. Terry, from Newbern for New Yors, broke her steam vaire last night, and is now anchored about ten miles of the Capes.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boston, July 7.—Arrived, bark Arion (Ger.), from Trinidad. Sailed, steamship Achilles, for Philadelphia, and bark Vasren.

Newcastra, Del., July 7.—Passed up, brig A. H. Curtis; schrs. Lillie Faltenburg, Lima Hunter, Edith B. Kverman, from Bordon. Passed down, barse Lawas & Gertacofe, for Berene, Imanual, for Beliati, schr. J. B. Anderson, for Itingham. The shap Senator lass, for Bremen, is at anchor here.

FOREIGN, DORTS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BREST, July 7.—The General Transatiantic Company's steamship ergire, Surmout, from New York June 27, arrived here at 4 o'clock Percise, Sarmont, from New Fork June steamship Italia, Craig, from Mew York June 25, for Glasgow, arrived here this morning.

Sournamprox, July 7.—The North German Lloud's steamship Prankfurt. Bulow, arrived here to-day from New-York June 24, and preceded to Bremen.

THE ASTER.

DISASTER.

BOSTON, July 7.—The schr. Fanner Hansed from Chinton Point, Hudson River, with mobiling suni for Exeter, N. H., foundered in Massachuseits Bar on Sunday has during a gale. All hands were saved and landed at Ipenich.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS. Steamhip Acapules sailed this day (7th Jairy, for Aspinwall, with 740 tons freight, 439 tons through to San Francisco, and 272 passen-gers, 249 of which were through, and 109 of that number in dret cabin, Her outward receipts exceeded those of same time last year about

\$16,600. For Latest Shap news see Fifth Page.